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general account; the second is made up of special studies upon enrollment, equipment, discipline, etc.; the third consists of nearly one hundred and forty letters of Garibaldi, many of them unpublished, and one hundred and seventy-one documents, with a bibliography and a subject-index of the names of persons and places mentioned in the whole work. Although written with considerable impartiality, it might have given more attention to papal authorities, several of which are wanting in the otherwise comparatively complete bibliography. The general reader might wish that more consideration could have been given to political and diplomatic conditions, but the work professes to be only a regimental history, and within the restricted limits of such a work it should be judged. It is indispensable to the biographer of Garibaldi, as well as to the historian of the period, who must await the publication of many such works of patient scholarship and minute research before any definitive history of the Risorgimento or of any of its many phases can be written.

G.

Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic. By GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN. (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1907. Pp. xv, 377; second edition, pp. xv, 387.)

THIS volume marks the entry of a new foreign historian in the field of the Italian Risorgimento, a period much neglected, or, what is worse, generally unworthily treated, outside Italy. In English the Risorgimento works of W. R. Thayer and of Countess Martinengo Cesaresco are at once sympathetic and scholarly; those of King are painstaking and useful, though hastily compiled and colorless; Whitehouse's volumes are able and generally trustworthy; Probyn's history was timely in its day; other original Risorgimento works published in English during the last fifty years may best be passed over in silence. No student would think of undertaking such works as a pretentious history of the German Reformation or a life of Frederick the Great without some years of serious study and preparation. But so low is foreign scholarship of the Risorgimento, so casual is foreign interest in modern Italy, and so limited is foreign knowledge of the Italian language, that more than one aspirant to easy historical honors, after a year or two of desultory reading, with inadequate knowledge of Italian, and no knowledge of even the titles of innumerable primary sources, has ventured to publish bulky volumes upon the characters and events of the complicated and significant half-century of moral and material conflict which gave to Italy unity and independence.

Trevelyan's historical publications have hitherto related to the age of Wycliffe and the peasants' rising, and to Stuart England, and he too has entered the Risorgimento field with comparatively little preparation. But he has entered it with much earnestness, with more than the average historical activity and power of work, and what is more, he has

been wise enough to recognize the insufficiency of his own unaided Italian studies, and to place himself under the wings of several able Italians who have made thorough researches on the period, Loevinson, whose *Giuseppe Garibaldi e la sua Legione* he has followed with a deference due to infallibility, Menghini, the scholarly Mazzinian specialist, Captain Paganelli of the war office, and others. Furthermore Trevelyan has taken the trouble to visit the scenes of the events which he describes, he has interviewed many Risorgimento contemporaries and recorded their impressions, and he has made a critical and at some points a minute study of many, though by no means all, published primary sources.

The volume does not profess to be a well-rounded history of the Roman Republic of 1849. Its title declares it to be a military account giving special prominence to the figure of Garibaldi who was the soul of the defense. The first hundred pages—a third of the volume—relate to Garibaldi's early life and to conditions in Italy and Rome prior to the proclamation of the Republic, and they constitute the less interesting and less scholarly part of the work. The author lavishes much space upon the enrollment, character and appearance of the conglomerate corps engaged in the defense of the Republic, but he gives only a brief and quite inadequate description of the body politic which was being defended. His pictures of military action are striking and his heroes of the Republic are carefully drawn, but the reader obtains at best a vague and incomplete impression of the character and rule of the Republic itself. A third only of the volume relates to the actual defense referred to in the title. The last hundred pages are devoted to Garibaldi's so-called retreat, July 2–September 2, which followed the surrender of Rome. The retreat is a striking exploit, interesting principally for the biography of Garibaldi; it so interested the author that he went over the whole route on foot, thus obtaining good local color for his topographical descriptions. This is the part of the work most minutely studied.

Trevelyan's point of view is that of unbounded enthusiasm for the Risorgimento movement and of lively admiration for his hero Garibaldi. His enthusiasm prevents him from doing full justice to the papal government and its claims, and several of his statements and expressions (pp. 57, 87), as when he speaks of "the Neapolitan gang"—evidently composed mostly of cardinals and monsignori—that now surrounded the pope, make it clear that he is writing for a distinctly Protestant or anticlerical public. His authorities quoted in non-military matters are almost exclusively anticlerical; furthermore he has erred in parts in following too closely one or two untrustworthy secondary sources; Johnston's *The Roman Theocracy* has led him into more than one error. For example, Bowring, entrusted with an English government mission of investigation in the Papal States, reported in 1837 that but 2 per cent. of the population was to be found in the schools. Johnston (p. 13), quoting Bowring, says that but 2 per cent. of the rural districts received any education whatever. Trevelyan (p. 55), quoting from Johnston, says that but

2 per cent. of the rural population could read. But if, as Bowring said, 2 per cent. of the population was to be found in the schools, at least 8 per cent. more of the population had passed through the schools, and say 10 per cent. could probably read.

Trevelyan's enthusiasm has led him into some extravagances and inconsistencies, as when he declares (pp. 92, 97) that the sordid period of the democratic revolution was over (February), and that Mazzini's "saintliness cast its spell over the Roman people" (March), although a few pages farther on he is obliged to record many unpublished murders of unoffending priests and the sacking of religious and public institutions. He generally cites in foot-notes the sources of his information, but the rapidity of his work has not enabled him generally to mass and sift the evidence with the care necessary to give his statements the stamp of finality. As a whole, however, the volume gives an excellent picture of the period, and is calculated to arouse interest in a wide-reading public. Trevelyan has an eye for picturesque detail which gives much freshness to the narrative; many of his appreciations are peculiarly happy and some of his pages are eloquent. His keen sympathy with the liberal movement has enabled him to penetrate well beneath its surface, and the character of Garibaldi has been well interpreted.

A good bibliography is appended, to which, however, many additions might be made, including several important primary sources. The second edition contains a few, mostly insignificant, changes and additions, exclusively relating to Garibaldi's retreat; and a few titles have been inserted in the bibliography.

H. NELSON GAY.

The History of Twenty-five Years, 1856-1880. By Sir SPENCER WALPOLE, K.C.B. Volume III., 1870-1875; Volume IV., 1876-1880. (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1908. Pp. xv, 331; xii, 410.)

WHEN he died a year ago Sir Spencer Walpole left the manuscript of the concluding volumes of his history in such shape that it could be edited for publication. This has been done by his friend Sir Alfred Lyall, a competent hand, who states that the work as it stands comprises Walpole's material, rearranged where necessary, owing to the lack of two chapters which he intended to write. Walpole's method of historical construction and his general point of view are familiar to students of recent British history. He treats his subject topically, so that his chapters are really monographs. Analysis rather than narrative is his forte. He has so wide a range of interest that he takes not merely politics proper for his province, but industrial and sociological conditions, religion and literature. And he has, for an Englishman, a remarkable acquaintance with the contemporary history of the European continent.